Buffalo boy, but after his retirement as Lieutenant-Governor he came to New York and opened a law office, and one of his first friends was Mr. Flower.

Mr. Flower while Governor of the State of New York had no direct or indirect interest in Wall street affairs. On his return to New York city on his retirement from the Gubernatorial chair he became special partner in the house The firm for many years of Flower & Co. had offices at 50 Broadway, but with demolition of the old Astor property at Exchange place and Broadway the firm moved over into more expansive quarters at 45 Broadway, From the day that Mr. Flower left the Governor's chair he started in to make his firm a controlling power in Wall street. He became associated with Anthony N. Brady of Albany, the Standard Oil people, the Vanderbilts and with other influential forces. He had three great pets in. Wall street -Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Entirond stock and bonds, People's Gas of Chicago and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

He and Mr. Brady and their associates were the pioneers in developing the rapid transit system for Brooklyn. They secured control of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and nade it a sort of parent company for a great system, in which all of the railroads of Brooklyn were eventually to be consolidated. Two years ago this month Mr. Flower and his associates began the pur-chase of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, the price of which was then in the twenties. Mr. Flower told his personal triends all along that before Jan. 1, 1980, Brooklyn Rapid Transit would sell at par, and only the other day, in conversation with a personal friend, when the stock was 137, he said that he had builded

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE FIRM.

All this time Mr. Flower was advancing the interests of Chicago and Rock Island and Peo-ple's Gas. Several weeks ago Mr. Flower and a number of bankers had a consultation, and conclusion was reached that the epeculative public had boosted a num-ber of Industrials and other properties chend a little too rapidly. A balt was called and for the last two weeks the house of Flower & Co has been known as among the most conservative bulls. They have cautioned their customers and friends to go slow, and in view of these facts it was not believed last night that the Flower properties will be greatly injured to-day by the sudden death of the ex-

Of course, it was admitted, there is to a certain extent a pronounced short interest in some of the Flower properties, notably in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and speculative ghouls, it was said, may seize upon the death of this straightforward, manly and truthtelling financier to smash what are known as the Flower properties. HIS STRONG BACKING.

But it was also said in this relation that Mr. Flower in the last two years had gathered around him some of the most influential and financially strong men in the West as well as as in the East, and it was said last night that these men determined as posinot to permit the speculative ghouls of Wall street to seize upon the untimely death of this commanding leader to smash properties which have been highly regarded all along, not only because of their financial merit, but because they were backed and supported by the integrity of Roswell P. Flower.

MR. PLOWER'S GREAT STRENGTH

Ex-Gov. Flower's great strength in the Street and the colossal following which he brought to his banking house within the last two years, it was pointed out last night, had necessarily brought with it its en-vies and jealousies, and this has been particularly noticeable of late on the part of certain well known Wall street operators. The savage words of some of these men have been heard in the uptown cafes, and naturears to /hear them and others with wide open mouths to repeat them to ex-Gov. Flower. So far as could be learned last night reply, but only insisted that eventually everything that he had contended for what are known distinctively as the Flower properties ld be realized. It was the opinion that Mr. Flower was worth at the time of his death

MR. FLOWER'S LIFE.

Energy and Intelligence That Commanded

well Pettibone Flower was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, N.Y., on Aug. 7, 1835, and his life from the time that he was able to go to work was one of persistent endeavor, which brought him wenith and political prominence. The early years of his life spent on a farm, on which he worked showing the energy at an early age which characterized him throughout his lifetime, while he was attending school. The work which he was able to do during the summer months brought him money enough to pay his expenses during the school period of the years, and at the age of 10 he graduated from the high school of his native village. As soon as he completed the course he became a teacher, and one of the first actof his career as a pedagogue was to overcome the bully of the school to which be had been assigned and bring the pupils under complete subjection. His duties schoolmaster did not keep him from activity opportunity which presented itself by which he could add to his income. He carned the reputation of ability and eagerness to work, and to work hard, during the first years of his life, and throughout his life those qualities were most noticeable in him.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

Mr. Flower was the fourth of seven brothers, and his father, Nathan Flower, who was a native of Oak Hill, in Greene county, had a wool earding and clothing establishment in Theresa. On the death of Nathan Flower his widow ran the business, assisted by the children, who picked wool and performed the other duties of the business. The family had a difficult time to get along and the united efforts of all were necessary to make both ends meet. With somany mouths to feed it become necessary for the children to strike out for themselves, and Mr. Flower, who had early determined that he would become a merchant, had his first ex-perience in the store of Silas L. George, who had married his sister, Caroline Flower, and lived in Theresa. He asked his brother-in-law for a job and got it, receiving at the beginning \$5 a menth and his board. To get spending money he did odd jobs, such as cutting wood at the rate of 25 cents a half cord, which in-

eluded carrying it upstairs.

At one time he worked in a brickyard driving a roke of steers around a vat to tread out the clay at the rate of \$1.50 a week. Mr. Flower taught school for about two years, and then E. D. Woodward, the proprietor of the general merchandise house in Philadelphia. offered him employment as a clerk. He worked for Mr. Woodward for two months and then the concern failed.

DEPUTY POSTMASTER.

He did not get another place for some time, but in 1853 he obtained work in the hardware store of Howell, Cooper & Co. After he had been employed by this firm for about a month the Postmaster, who had been attracted by his energy and ability, offered to make him his deputy at \$12.50 a week. Mr. Flower took the and managed to save during the six years he held it \$1,000.

HIS MARRIAGE AND ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK. The Postmaster was in the jewelry business. With this thousand dollars that Flower had saved he bought out the Postmaster's interest in the business and became junior partner in the firm. In the next two years he learned his trade at the bench and joined a labor union. When he had learned the business he bought his partner out. He stayed in that business until 180). In the meantime he was a volun-teer fireman. In Watertown he mot Sarah M. Woodruff, a daughter of Morris M. Woodruff,

Henry Keep, who was the President of the New York Central Railroad and of the Northwestern. and who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Flower, having married Miss Emma Woolruff, Mrs. Flower's sister, was taken sick, and he sent for was rich. He knew he was going to die, and he knew that the money he left would have to be taken care of by somebody, and he preferred Mr. Flower to anybody else because he had confidence in him.

HIS CONTEST WITH ASTOR.

Mr. Flower cast his first vote in 1850 for Buchanan. While he was in Watertown he began his political career, and he had remained a citizon of that community ever since. To him is given the credit of founding a Democratic organization which for strength and fighting ability is not surpassed by any in the State He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Levi P. Morton, at that time representing the district as Minister to France, William Waldorf Astor ran on the Republican ticket at a special election, Mr. Flower being his Democratic opponent. seemed as if there was little chance for Mr. Flower, but although he was only slightly acquainted with the constituency of the district when he entered the campaign his conduct of it was so energetic and the confidence of voters in him so great that he was elected by a large majority. The contest between the two men was closely watched and attracted wide attention. Mr. Astor expended large sums of money to aid his canvass. Mr. Flower, on the other hand, conducted his campaign on lines directly opposite to Mr. Astor. ELECTED GOVERNOR.

At the expiration of his term great pressure was brought upon him to run again, but he refused to do so. He was twice re-elected, and during his last term in Congress he was the Chairman of the Congress Campaign Committee. Mr. Flower received the nomination for Governor of this State from the Democrats in 1801 and defeated J. Sloat Fassett by a of 44,000 in a total vote of 142,000. He served for two years as Governor and then retired, although he might have had a renomination had he desired it. His life at the State capital was in marked contrast to that of Gov. Hill, whom he succeeded. He brought to bear in affairs of the State his knowledge and experience as a business man.

After retiring from the Executive Mansion

Gov. Flower devoted himself to the vast financial interests with which he has been identified and took his place as an acknowledged leader of Wall street. He remained a Democrat, but in the campaign of 1868 he came out for sound money and fought the Chicago platform with all the vigor which was in his nature. In recognition of his services Democrats and prominent Democrats and Republicans united in honoring him at the close of the campaign at a dinner given in the Democratic Club, of which he at that time was President and at which the victory of sound money was celebrated. At that dinner Mr. Flower urged all of his friends to support the Administration which was coming into power as long as it deserved support. HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS LEADER OF WALL

As the leader of Wall street Roswell P. Flower was one of the most interesting fig-ures in the whole country. He was 64 years old, but he didn't look it. He was of medium height and stout. He was perpetually good natured. He could tell more good stories in the course of a day than most men could tell in the course of a week. He was said to never tell a lie, wherein he differed to a marked degree from many other men who have been famous in Wall street. He lacked the reticence that most financiers possess and make much of. If a man or a number of men came to him and wanted to interest him in any business venture of any kind, the first thing square? If the answer to these questions was satisfactory, then he would consider the proposition, and if it appealed to him he would go into it. If the answers were not satisfactory, the proposition might better never he not go into it, but he wouldn't go out of his way to avoid damaging it. Mr. Flower smoked long, black eigars. He held them at an angle of thirty degrees, and when he was armed with one of these and looked at the man whom he was talking to, he came pretty near telling just about what that individual was made of. He attended to his business himself. He relied on his own judgment and his own experience. Ho had a rule that he had followed all his life. That was that where a man did a mean or unfriendly act to him, he had no further use for that man. When he was in town, which was nearly always, he was at his office with the same regularity that his clerks were there. When he travelled in this country it was usually on a tour of inspection of some of the vast properties in which he was interested, or in which he contemplated becoming interested. He believed in the country and in its future He invested his money in enterprises that he believed in. He was one of the financiers who believe in building up and not in tearing down, and he was not alraid to say in what he believed, wherein again he differed materially from many men who have been famous in Wall street. Because he believed in the country and its future, he was in Wall street purlance, a bull, and not a bear. Mr. Flower was a modest man, and he didn't see that he had done anything that anybody else couldn't do Mr. Flower believed that it never paid to fool people. So when he was asked a question that

he couldn't answer honestly, or didn't want to answer, he didn't answer. He was jealous of the properties with which his name was connected. It was not safe for outsiders to "monkey" with those properties, and there ire a number of men in Wall street who can testify to the truth of that statement, theen, sionally some of these banded together to give him a twist. Maybe they made a combination to boost some of his stocks when he wasn't looking. It never happened, though, that he wasn't looking. He was only apparently not looking, and he saw what was going on all the private office and remarked, "They want to shares," and the twisting combination was twisted out of shape quicker than it takes to tell it. Or maybe the combination set out to buil down some of the property he was interested in. The result was just the same-the twist came and Mr. Flower and his customers gathered in the profits.

When Mr. Flower started in to buy Chicago Gas once there was a scheme to give him a twist. The twisters sold the Gas short at SO, quantities and quantities of it, and they huckled, as they thought they had him. When they came to deliver they had to pay 92 for what they had sold for 86. When the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor and it was certain that there would be a war with Spain the would-be twisters thought they saw the opportunity to get in their work. Mr. Flower was in Turkey at the time. His abnce seemed to make the opportunity more favorable. So they started in. He wasn't particularly interested in stocks at that time. was enjoying a rest. He got the news of the blowing up of the Maine by cable, and he was notified that a lot of his friends would like to speculate on his judgment. So he sat down and thought over the situation. Here was a war oming, and business was bound to be disturbed and upset. Trouble of every kind was in store. So far in his thinking he thought on the line of the twisters, but they opped thinking there and he kept on He thought that this country was about the biggest thing on earth. He thought that Spain was an old, decrepit nation that had held colo nies in bondage and that had been continually growing weaker for hundreds of years as its oppression continued. He thought that there wasn't a nation on the face of the earth that could whip America, and that the United States would take Spain up just as a terrier takes up a rat and would shake it till its bones rattled in to whom he was married. Ten years later Mr. less time than it takes to write this. So he

about 'was thirds of all the speculators who were and is the twisting business said: "Now, here a let the twisting business said: "Now, here a Flower buying just as if there wasn't snything but prosperity in sight. He's never fooled us before and we'll bank on him now." So they went in anil bought, and from that moment Roswell Pattibone Flower was the acknowledged lender of Wall street.

A SUN reporter once sought him for points on how he became a lender. This talk with Mr. Flower illustrates the manner of man he was. Here is the laterciew as it was printed:

I see this talk about a Russian foan, said the Governor. "Now, what foolishness that is at the present time. What do our people want of a 3's per cent. Russian investment when they can get Federal Steel preferred for Si and it pays 0 per cent. What do they want of a 3's per cent. Russian investment when they can get International Paper preferred at 13 and it pays 0 per cent, and so with many other investments? We don't want any Russian 3's per cent, investment now."

"Well, how is a man to know what to invest in?" asked the reporter.

"Enterprises," said the Governor, "that are honestly managed and that are paying dividends out of profils actually made are safe enterprises to invest in."

"How did you come to be interested in the enterprises with which your name is connected?" asked the reporter.

INVESTMENTS IN CHICAGO GAS.

The Governor's big black cigar went to the

INVESTMENTS IN CHICAGO GAS.

The Governor's big black cigar went to the thirty-degree angle and he tilted himself back in his chair with the infectious laugh as he told about Chicago Gas and Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Rock Island, Federal Stoel, International Paper and others. Some of his friends interested him in Chicago Gas. It was a great big enterprise, expensively managed. He saw where by combinations the expense of management could be reduced, the expense of production could be reduced and the cost of delivery could be reduced. With these reductions there were great profits possible. So he went in He bought and bought and bought he brought about the reductions. He advised his friends to buy. When he started in on Chicago Gas it was selling around the lifties. It has sold at 114 since then It sold Fridny last at 1104. It was Gas that Mr. Flower advised his friends to buy chiefly when the Maine blew up. It was Gas that the twisters were twisted on. INVESTMENTS IN CHICAGO GAS.

Gas that the twisters were twisted on.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was clear in the dumps when Mr. Flower took holf bit that. "I'll tell you how I got into it," he said. "Some of my friends in Brooklyn asked me. The stock was selling around it, and I went to Brooklyn and looked over the whole thing. I saw that Brooklyn was a city bound to grow. You know a 10 her cent, increase in population along a line of railroad will make the road. That's a fact, and I've always gone by it. Now, there 'sa 10 percent, increase in population in the West every year from Immigration. That increase settling along the line of a railroad will pull the road through. It has been so with the Rock Island and all the Western roads. I told these people in Brooklyn to get the corner grocer and the butcher laterested. I took a friend, Mr. A. N. Brady, who knew all about electric roads, over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and we looked it over to Brooklyn with me, and the looked it over to butchers and the grocers and tradeamen to go in and buy. I hope they took my advice. People don't generally. "If told them," said the Governor, "to buy 100 shares arisee, and if they couldn't do that to buy fifty shares or ten shares, whatever they could buy."

What did ten shares cost then?" asked the reporter.

"About a hundred dollars," said Mr. Flower. BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

What did ten shares cost then?" asked the reporter.

"About a hundred dollars," said Mr. Flower.

"It sold Friday at 77%. You know," he said, the control of the Brooklya Rapid Transit has never passed from the city. It is still held there, except, of course, as it is given to me by the people there. Now, nurbody could have seen that Brooklyn was bound to grow. It has grown as no other city on the American continent has grown. We saw the growth, and with that growth there could be no question about the value of Rapid Transit us an investment so long as it was honestly and economically managed. That's the reason we bought. That's the reason I advised Brooklyn tradesments to buy."

That's the reason I advised Brooklyn trades-men to buy."

"Is the 10 per cent, immigration bound to make a railroad prosperous?" asked the re-borter.

It always has," said the Governor. "The examples are pientiful in the West. You take a country where there is that increase along the line of a railroad and the road is bound to prosper if it is honestly and economically man-aged."

prosper if it is honestly and economically managed ?

A little later, talking of railroad investments.
Mr. Flower said that conditions should be studied. He always made it a rule to travel over
the Chiergo and Northwestern good annually.
The conditions that existed in the country
through which it passed told whether the business of the road was to be plenty and whether
the roadwas to be prosperous. A man to specuinte should have foresight, he said, and he
should study the conditions that might affect
the property in which he invested. He shouldn't
invest heavily in a road when the grasshoppers
were cating up all the crops along the line, and
when the grasshopper plague had gone and the
drops were large he should know it.

OPINION OF TRUSTS.

"The you believe in trusts?" asked the re-"To you believe in trusts: asked the governor," so porter.

"I believe in them," said the Governor," so far as they are operated on the principle of reducing the price of product to the consumer, so far as they are to cheapen the cost of production. They are a growth of the times. They are here to stay. Combinations of capital that are made for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and reducing the price of the fluished product to the consumer are all right."

right."
Are they good things to invest in?"
That depends. If a trust is a combination to raise the price it's bound to fail. The small manufacturers will knock it out sure."
Mr. Flower went on to talk about combinations manufacturers will knock it out sure."

Mr. Flower went on to talk about combinations of the kind. He thought they were good things to keep out of if they raised prices, if they were badly managed, or if the demand for their product was confined to this country alone, and their caucity to produce was greater than the demand. They were good things to be in if they were honestly and economically managed, and if they had a market for their surplus goods in foreign countries. "Now there's International Paper, he said." D. O. Mills got me interested in that I didn't want to go into it at first. I had enough on my hands. Then when I came to look into it I found that by the combination tremendous saving could be made in the cost of production. I found that there was a market for the surplus product in Europe. I had a paper mill of my own up in Watertown. I was going to kurope, and it struck me it would be a good thing to sell it to the combination. Well, they sent a committee up there to look it over, and then came back and offered me 50 per cent, for it. Not 50 per cent, of its value, and by per cent, for what I paid for it at action. Now that didn't suit. I had them go up again and trace a careful look over everything. They did, and came back and offered me 70 per cent, of what I paid for it at action. Now that if they had got property at that price it was a pretty good thing to be in, and I got in. Now the preferred stock sold on Saturdus at 14. It pays 6 per cent, dividends and the company can supply this country and has a market for its surplus in other countries."

The next thing taked about was Federal. INTERESTS IN PEDERAL STEEL.

INTERESTS IN PEDERAL STEEL.

The next thing talked about was Federal Steel. Mr. Flower said his friend, H. A. Porter, got him in that. He looked over the mines out in Minnesota. Twenty thousand acres had been ancovered, and in that there were thirty-six years of ore. That is, ore enough was in sight to keep the company going for thirty-six years, and the company had 380,000 acres of land not uncovered. He got into it then. Freight on one was expensive, so he and his friends established steamship lines of their own. Thus all the iron ore cost was the netual value of the labor it tests to hots it to the top of the ground and the cost of maintaining the steamships. But there were two profits still to be made. One was by the iron company and the other by the steel company that made the finished product, so it was singgested that the broaduct could be cheapened by combining the iron company and the Himols Steel Company that worked up the ore. This was brought about, so the product was cheapened and a market was found for the surplus in foreign countries.

Mr. Flower said that any security that paid a

market was found for the surplus in foreign countries.

Mr. Flower said that any security that paid a 4 per cent, dividend or more out of its actual a 4 per cent, dividend or more out of its actual earnings was bound to sell at par before eighteen months had passed. This was in resonance to a question about how long the wave of prosperity and profit would last. Think of it, he said, on Friday money loaned for three months at 25 per cent. Such a thing was never heard of before at the senson of the year when the corporations are drawing in money to pay dividends and coupons. Money is chear, Capital is looking for investment. The rate of interest has come down permanently. Now you see the savings banks are reducing their rate from 4 bercent to 5 per cent. The demand is for something that will just more than 3 per cent and whatever of merit does pay more is bound to go up. All over this country from one end to the other, the people of small or large capital are looking for investments that will pay better than the savings banks. Now that money is bound to the people of small or large capital are looking for investments that will pay better than the savings banks. Now that money is bound to go into good securities at the greater interest. Until that money is luvested we don't want any itussian loan at 35s, per cent. With possibilities of 6 per cent, in such stock as I have mentioned nobody will invest in the Russian; but a few years from now we'll be ready for it. You can't tell just how long it will be with \$100,000,000 more coming in a year than is going out. Take another year or two of this prespective and the demand for these securities will continue. They must go up."

PLOWER'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. Mr. Flower was asked if he had any advice for young men generally who wanted to speculate. The cigar went to the thirty-degree angle again. He thought a minute or two, and then he said: "Kee; stop making faces and howling

cabled to New York to the friends who wanted to speculate on his judgment to buy 40,000 shares of stock, and then he went to thinking again. He hadn't thought long before he made up his mind he had been too conservative, and so he cabled again and told his friends to just double up on their pool, and they did. So the twisters were twisted again, and they did. So the twisters were twisted again, and they did. So the twisters were twisted again, and they did. So the twisters were twisted again, and they did. So the twisters were twisted again, and they did. So the twisting business said: "Now, and they did to the speculators who were act in the twisting business said: "Now, here a Flower huving just as if there wasn't subjudiced by the said of a 31 to the said by before and well bank on him now." So they went in and bought, and from that moment flowed! Pathone Flower was the acknowledged leader of Wall street.

A Sur reporter once sought him for points on how he became a loader. This talk with Mr. Flower illustrates the manner of man he was. Here is the latteriew as it was printed. "I see this talk about a Hussian form, said the tiovernor. Now, what foolishness that is it the present time. What do our people want of a 33 per cent. Russian investment when they can get Federal Steel preferred for RS and it pays 61 per cent. What do they want of a 33 per cent. Russian investment when they can get Federal Steel preferred for RS and it pays 61 per cent. What do they want of a 33 per cent. Russian investment when they can get International Paper preferred to the vant get International Paper preferred to the vant

DIPLOMATIC, BUT BLUNT.

Mr. Flower was also diplomatic. He was Governor at the time of the cholera scare. There were thousands of passengers held up in the bay on ships. He purchased the Fire Island diotel and ordered their transfer there, where they could get some comfort, and where they would be away from the cholera on shipsboard. Before they could land an injunction was served forbidding their landing. It was a fearful night on the water. The injunction could not be dissolved until morning. The Governor asked his lawyers what would be his duty if the people on the transfer boat should disobey the injunction and land. The lawyer said they would have to be arrested and locked up. So the Governor sent worft to the millita there that if anybody on the boat dared to disobey the injunction and should come ashore he should be arrested and locked up in the hotel. His instructions were followed, and the people spent the first comfortable night they had spent since leaving Europe.

Mr. Flower was a very blunt man. The DIPLOMATIC, BUT BLUNT.

fortable night they had spent since leaving Europe.

Mr. Flower was a very blunt man. The people on Long Island were enraged. At the time of the cholera scare they feared the cholera, though there, was no danger to them at all. The morning after the arrest of all the belated steamship passengers a military attache said to him: "Now Governor, be careful. Let me manage this thing my way and there won't be a vote lost."

"Damn the votes," said the Governor. "I'm thinking of my duty toward those unfortunite temple." teople."
The ex-Governor built and endowed the Flower Hospital in this city.

OTIS'S LINES QUIET.

Beinforcements Sent to MacArthur and Lawton-Tugs Ascend the Rio Grande. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

the Seventeenth Infantry have been sent to reinforce Gen. MacArthur at San Fernando, and two companies of the Ninth Infantry, with one gun, have reinforced Gen. Lawton at Balinng. The army tugs have passed the Rio Grande

bridge at Calumpit preparatory to co-operating with Gen. Lawton's troops. All of the lines

THE DAMAGE DONE AT ILOILO.

Questions Asked of the British Government as to the Payment of Losses. Special Coble Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 12.-In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Foreign Secretary, was asked whether it was true that Indie had been shelled by the United States navy, and that the damage caused to the property of foreigners by the bombardment was estimated at £1,000,000. He was also asked if her Majesty's Government was aware whether the claims for compensation would be dealt with by a committee appointed by the United States locally, or if they would be submitted to the Government at Washington.

Mr. Brodrick replied that he was aware that a certain amount of British property had been destroyed, but the Government had no information as to the intention of the United States Government to compensate the traders who had suffered losses. The question and the claims, he said, were under consideration and would not be lost sight of.

FOOD FOR PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

Fifteen Tons of Vegetables Daily and 500,000 Pounds of Salmon Contracted For. San Francisco, May 12 .- The War Department has just given out contracts for furnishing large quantities of supplies for the troops in the Philippines. Among them is one for supplying fresh vegetables at the rate of fifteen tons daily, deliveries to begin on July I. Another contract calls for half a million pounds of cannel salmon from this coast, shipments to begin next month. Ten thousand barrels of flour were recently shipped from here to Manda, and more will be sent each month.

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- Gen. Otis this morning reported the following additional casual-

Wounded -First North Dakota, May 2, Company G. Private Charles Olstad, hand, mod-

Thirteenth Minnesota-May 8, Major Arthur O. Diggles, forehead, severe econd Oregon Company F. Corporal John

Miller, arm, slight,

First Montana-May 9, Company K, First Sergent Patrick McBride, chest, severe,
Frank Smith, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota, reported killed May 1, should read Frank
Levia
In the later despatch he reported the following casualties not heretofore reported:

In the later despatch he reported the following casualties not heretofore reported:
Wounded—Thitteenth Minnesota, April 25, Company D, Privates Frank Whiplinger, wrist, slight: Company G, A, T, Williams, shoulder, slight: Third Infantry, April 29, Company K, Private Liward Rae, thigh, slight: May 11, Company I, Private Londrum Benton, thumb, moderate, Fourth Cavalry, Company I, Private Charles H, Coe, thigh, moderate.

HARVARD BEATS YALE IN DEBATE, The Question Was on the Election of Sena tors by Popular Vote.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.-After three years of defeat Harvard won the annual de bate from Yale to-night. The speakers were: Harvard-For the affirmative-R. C. Bolling 1900, Pennsylvania; J. A. H. Keith, 1809, Illinois; R. T. Parke, Law School, Massachusetts Yale-For the negative-E. B. Boise, 1809. Ale—For the negative—E. B. Boise, 1859, Michigan: J. K. Clark, 1869, New York: F. A. Lord, Law School, Minnesota.

The judges, Prof. Henry B. Gardner of Brown University, Prof. Bliss Perry of Princeton University, Judge William Rumsey of New York, were torty-eight minutes in coming to a decision. The question was:

"Resolved, That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to a method of election by popular vote."

ANGLO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. Dental That the Joint High Commission Has Been Abandoned.

Special Cable Desputch to The Sus. Loxnon, May 12.—Both the Foreign and the colonial Office authorities say that they know nothing of the alleged abandonment of the Augle-American Commission. The position, they say, is similar to that at the time of the last adjournment of the commission, and negotintions are proceeding smoothly, especially in regard to Alaska.

in regard to Alasks.

Washington, May 12—No information has been received at the State Department to confirm the statement from London that the British Government has informed Ambassador Choate that it desires to resume the Lambassador Choate that it desires to resume the London and the can conduct the negotiations in August. Mr. Choate has instructions covering every phase of the present diplomatic situation, and he can conduct the negotiations up to the point of an agreement with Great Britain preliminary to a settlement of the existing differences. When the Joint High Commission adjourned it was with the understanding that it would meet again on Aug 1. Since then there has been a great deal of diplomatic correspondence designed to bring alecut an agreement as to the basis on which the British Canadian and American Commissioners can proceed to a harmonious dispessition of the pending questions between Lanada and the United States. Mr. Choate is now working to that end, and the State Department does not know whether he will succeed or not. One great cause of delay is the fact that Great Britain will not take action on any point until the views of the Canadian diovernment have been ascertained.

French Senator Fails to Get Vindication Special Cable Despatch to Tuz Sus.

Paris, May 12.-M. Papilland, the journalist

who accused Senator Fabre in the Libre Parole of being drunk in the tribune of the Senate, was to-day acquitted in the Seine Assizes of the offence charged against him by Fabre.

STRIFE OVER DREYFUS

FOREIGN MINISTER DELCASSE DE-

CLINES TO FIGHT A DUEL

Deputy Lastes Denounces Him and Premier Dupuy as Liars—Capt. Caignet and Judge Gresjean to Be Disciplined—Droyfus May Return in June-Proofs of Innocence. Special Cable Despatch to The Bun.

Pants, May 12 .- In the Chamber of Deputies -day M. Viviani, Radical Socialist, and M. Lasies, onti-Semite, interpellated the Government upon the publication of confidential letters belonging to the War Office. M. Krantz, Minister of War, explained that the publication of the letters was due to Capt. Cuignet's indiscretion. Cuignet, he said, communicated the letters to Judge Grosjean, who gave them to the

Petit Journal.

An indescribable tumult ensued. M. Lasies made a furious attack upon the Government He denounced Premier Dupuy and Foreign planations of the resignation of M. de Frey-cinet from the War Office.

After a number of violent speeches, M. Delcassé declared that he repelled with his foot the insults addressed to him by M. Lasies last Monday. M. Millevoye asked him to retract his words

or give reparation for them. M. Deleassé reaffirmed his words and refused to make reparation. The order of the day was finally passed by

vote of 380 to 64.

E After the session M. Lasies sent a challenge to fight a duel to M. Deleases, but the latter declined to fight. When M. Lasies replied to the note in which his seconds informed him of

M. Delewass's refusal he wrote: "Let us apply to him the historical saying. 'A little man with a little mind, a little heart

and little courage." The Ministry has decided to place Capt. Cuignet on the retired list because of his having communicated confidential letters to M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Frey-

cinet press is publishing articles to show that

M. de Freychet retired from the Cabinot be-cause of difficulties with the Foreign Office, M. Grosjeab, the Judge of Versailles, referred to in the debate, will be impeached by the Su preme Council of the Magistrature to-morrow for his connection with the publication of confidential documents. His connection with the affair has caused a great stir. He is a noto-rious anti-revisionist. Some months ago he accused Col. Picquart of producing evidence behind the back of a person who was arraigned

for asplonage at Belfort. The Petit Bleu says that ten members of the Republican Guard and four gendarmes sailed from St. Naznire on May 9 on the steamer Lafayette to escort Dreyfus back to France. The prisoner will arrive in France, the paper says. at the end of June.

The Figure, in quoting documents to prov its contention that Dreyfus did not write the bordereau, declares that Major Ormescheville's report against Dreyfus, upon which the latter was tried, is based wholly upon the fact that the date of the bordereau was in April. Three years later, during the Zola trial, events cropped out to prove that the April date was incompatible with the guilt of Dreyfus, and then Gonse and Pellieux calmly announced that the bordereau was dated September. Zurlinden, Roget and Cuignet also accept September as the date; yet it is proved incontestably by its production that Boisdeffre's circular ordering the stagic res not to go to the manœuvres bears the date of May 17. Hence it was impossible that Dreyfus should have written. "I am off for the

The intercourse of Esterhazy with foreigners was admitted by himself, but before the Court of Cassation he sheltered himself behind the Henry. Gen. Roget says that Esterhazy visited Col. Sandherr at the War Office in 1895, yet all the other Generals still maintain that Ester nazy was never employed as a counter spy. Roget further deposed that Henry and Esterhazy were not acquainted at that time, whereas Esterhazy deposed that he had been Hen-ry's companion for twenty years before, constantly seeing him.

The Figure concludes that everything points out that Esterhazy is the traitor instead of Dreyfus. It proceeds to tear to pieces the reports of the secret agent, Guence, against Dreyfus's private life, proving their thorough worthlessness. They were based, it says, upon the fact of Dreyfus's drinking in a saloon and upon irresponsible gossip. The Minister of War, the Figure Says, requested M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, quested M. Lopine, the Prefect of Holles, to investigate Dreyfue's private life with a view of supporting Guenee's report. M. Lapine deposed beforethe Court of Cassation that he gave his reports to Henry, and their contents proved that Dreyfus had led a quiet, sober life. These reports do not exist in the War Office, Henry having suppressed them.

CHEMICAL WORKS WRECKED.

Iwo Persons Killed, Many Burt and Much Damage Done in an English Town. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, May 12 .- An explosion occurred in Kurtz's large chemical works at St. Helen's Lancashire, this morning. The chlorate house cought fire and a few minutes later exploded ausing the complete destruction of the building and everything within a radius of a hun-

The shock was so great that there is hardly whole pane of glass left in the town. Two persons were killed outright and many others injured. The loss is £100,000. The two gas works of the town had a narrow

escape. One gasometer, containing 250,000 feet of gas, had a hole torn in its top, and the escaping gas, becoming ignited, burst a huge rent in the holder. The flames shot up to an immense height, but there was no explosion of gns.
The streets are piled with ruins, and streams of vitriol are pouring into the sewers.

Henri Becque, the Dramatist, Dead. Special Cable Bespatch to THE BUR.

Parts, May 12 .- M. Henri Becque, the dramatic author and critic, is dead. He was the author of L'Enfant Prodigue" and other successful comedies. M. Becque was 62 years old

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good." Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Scrofula Sore - "Enlargement of

the arm bone, with a bunch, proved to be scrofula. The sore discharged disagreeably. Hood's Sarsaparilla' healed it all and left me sound as a nut." Capt. Wm. S. Barker, Box 8, Wilson's, N. H. Impure Blood - "My complexion

was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear." Annie D. McCoy. Walsontown, Pa. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's because

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KIPLING AND THE PUTNAMS. The Author Acting Like the Spoiled Child of Literature, Says One of the Firm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, May 12.-The Star publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Putnam of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the New York booksellers and publishers, who is now in England on his honeymoon trip, on the subject of the suit for £5,000 brought by Rudyard Kipling against the firm. Mr. Putnam expresses the belief that the legal position of his firm is perfectly secure, but is grieved that the charge of a breach of the Copyright law should be

brought against his house.
"We bought," said Mr. Putman, "100 sets of Kipling's works from ave separate publishers, fourteen volumes in each set. Seven of these we got from the Macmillans, three from the Century, two from the Appletons, one from Doubleday & McClure and one from Coates of Philadelphia. The first thirteen were authorzed editions, but of the fourteenth, 'Departmental Ditties,' there was no author's edition. There was no infringement of copyright. We retained the title pages with the imprints of the five publishers, and paid royalties on each work. Mr. Ripling now has £300 to £400 of our money in his pocket.

"I was surprised to learn that he was offended. I wrote to Mrs. Kipling and asked to meet her and discuss the question, saying that we were quite ready meet the whims of a sick man. Mrs. Kipling replied kindly, and thought the matter settled. Then to our surprice Kipling placed the matter in the hands of his lawyer and told him to require heavy

"I can only explain his action as that of a disappointed child. Mr. Kipling is a great man, but he is also a spoiled child of literature. acting in this matter like a child with a broken

SUNDAY PAPERS IN LONDON

Protest Against Them from Influential Men to the Home Secretary. Special Cable Demateh to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 12.-The question of the pub cation of newspapers seven days in the week is agitating the community greatly and feeling n the matter is fast growing. The Home Secretary to-day received a most influential deputation headed by Sir Mark Stewart, M. P.

for Kirkeudbrightshire.
In introducing the deputation Sir Mark said that never since he had been in Parliament had he found such engerness on the part of mambers of Parliament and public men generally to take part in a protest against Sunday name papers as this movement had clicited. A mujority of the people of the country, he said,

did not want these papers. The Bishop of London said that there never had been a question upon which public opinion

was mora unanimou Mr. John Burns, M. P., the labor leader, said he desired one day's rest in seven for all working people. The solidarity of the working masses upon this question was remarkable. "As one who is not a decadent," he said, "I do ot want to see us take a downward path.

The Home Secretary's reply was most sympathetic. The new departure in journalism, he said, was unfortunate, but he was unable to hold out hope of any legislation for the suppression of Sunday newspapers. He was glad o hear that the papers were not the successes that their promoters had hoped they would be He was persuaded that there was no public demand for the papers, and promised that the Government would do what it could.

MR. CHOATE'S LUNCHEON. American Delegates to the Peace Conference Entertained in London

Special Cable Dematch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 12.-The luncheon given by oseph H. Chonte, United States Ambassador, this afternoon in honor of the American delegates to the Peace Congress was a most successful affair. Mr. Choate received his guests in the library. There were twenty-six present. Sir William Harcourt, arriving unexpectedly, was most cordially welcomed.

The table was decorated with daffedils and Illies of the valley and the menu was of choice selection, a particular brand of old claret being greatly appreciated. There were no speeche

Lord Lansdowne sat at Mr. Choate's right and the Earl of Clanwilliam at his left. Mr. Chamberlain was seated next to Dr. Low, President of Columbia University, and the two discussed the questions coming up at the Peace Conference. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the Ambassador, occupied a sent next to the crudite historian Lecky. Sir William Harcourt was seated beside Mr. Balfour. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader in be House of Commons, and Sir Edward Grey were also seated by the side of Unionists.

Mr. Chamberlain was the first to leave, having to attend to some business at the Foreign Office. The remainder of the guests took their departure at 4 o'clock.



In a shoe you first want the correct shaps. We have it. You want the correct color. We have it You want it to wear well. We guarantee it. You want to pay as little as possible. Here you do it f \$2.50, and will satisfy you as well as others for \$5.0 \$2.50, and will satisfy you as well as others for \$5.00, (1937 Broadway, Herald Square, STORES; 80 Bark How, opposite Post Office, 31 BROOKLYN: 387 Fulton St., opposite City Hall, SYRACUSE; 200 S., Salina Street.

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PHILADELISHIA: 17 South Eighth Street.

SYRACUSE; SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Defying the Cook.

Aiax defying the lightning is all very well. but what would Ajax have done in the presouee of irate Bridget? She is a terror unknown to the heroes of classic times. Her reign in the kitchen is one of terror, yet when she leaves a state of anarchy exists. But modern household improvements are breaking her power and enabling mistresses to make her presence more talerable and her absence more endurable. The gas range, for example, is a great refuge for victims of her oppression. "Mary left us in a range," writes one lady, "and we have hait an awful time trying one greenhorn after another. But yesterday we had a gas range put in, and now we feel free and independent. It sa real economy, they tell us, but if it casts double we wouldn't part with it. Cooking on it is a pure pleasure, and for emergencies like this it is like the shalow of a great rock in a weary land. Never again shall put up with the ignorance and impudence of a cook. My gas range has delivered me from that necessity."—Ade. suce of trate Bridget? She is a terror unknown

ENGLISH TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Woolcombers Organize to Maintain Prices
-Rumors of a Wallpaper Trust. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. LONDON, May 12 .- A combination of Bradford

voolcombers has been formed with the opiect of

putting a stop to the cutting of prices. It is rumored that a combination has been arranged comprising all the British firms in the wallpaper trade with a capital said to reach millions of pounds.

COAL PRODUCTION FOR 1898. irent Britain in the Lead, with the United States Second

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, May 12.- The official returns of the coal production for last year show that Great Britain produced 202,130,000 tons, the United States 178,763,000 and Germany 31,055,000. The values by the ton at the pit's mouth were respectively as, 11d., 4s, 7 bd, and 7s, 1 bd.

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